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Exit Pigott.

The disgraceful complet to discredit 1rish patriots has appropriately ended with the onfession and flight of the witness Picotr. This man, on whose forgeries and perjured testimony the malignant libels of the London Times were based, has made a written acknowledgment of his crimes, and is now a fugitive from justice. There is too much reason to believe that his escape was connived at by the partisans of the dishonored newspaper and of the endangered Tory Government. Never in the history of English political trials has there been a more uncrupulous employment of money, official influence, and professional dalent on the side of the prosecution; and never have concerted efforts to convict the innocent so completely broken down. For the PARNELL Commission, which has now become a target for hissing and represent, there seems to be nothing left but to adjourn sine die. We may add that common decency should force Sir RICHARD WEBSTER to resign the office of Attorney-General, which he has prostitated to foul uses; and the whole gang of accomplices in the "Parnellism and Crime" calumnies, including the proprietor, editor, manager, and solicitor of the Times, should be placed in the dock as suborners of forged documents and instigators of false onths. Nor should we be at all surprised if a tremendous outburst of popular disgust and indignation should compel the Crown to order a dissolution of Parliament, and abandon organizers of a dastardly endeavor to ruin an honest man. The manner in which PIGOTT spent the in-

terval between the adjournment of the Commission on Friday and his disappearance in the afternoon of Monday was characteristic. He knew that Sir CHARLES RUSSELL would produce proof not only that the letters imputed to Mr. PARNELL were spurious, but that their fabricator had formerly been guilty of more than one commercial forgery, and was, in fact, an expert in the imitation of other people's signatures. He knew that would be arrested if he appeared in court again, and that he must therefore use the scant time at his disposal in the most profitable way. Faithful to his ntecedents, he essayed to bleed both sides. He first went to Mr. LABOUCHERE, and in presence of Mr. G. A. SALA made a written nfession that he had forged all the letters sold by him to the Times. From our knowledge of the man we may assume without healtation—and it will doubtless appear in evidence-that, having purged his conscience, he asked LABOUCHERE for money. celving apparently a dilatory answer, he hastened to indite two pleas for pecuniary assistance to Mr. PARNELL's opponents, one being addressed to Houston, his immediate paymaster in the letterforging business, and the other to Soames, solicitor for the Times. On Sunday might seeing that no funds were likely to be forthcoming in return for his confession, for, as Mr. Lewis testified on Tuesday, Mr. PARNELL would have nothing to do with the scoundrel, Pigott hied him to Shannon. another of the Times's lawyers, and made a desperate appeal for cash. What response he received in this quarter will no doubt appear hereafter; meanwhile we note the interesting facts that in Shannon's presence Pigorr made a new statement, retracting part of Saturday's confession, and, furthermore, that SHANNON is the last man known to have seen Proorr will draw their own conclusions as to the source from which the fugitive got the funds required for his escape, and as to the nature of the influence which caused the detectives and the constable, whose duty was to guard the witness, to relax their

Cui profuit-whom did it profit? That is the principle of law by which the responsibility for the escape of PIGOTT will be brought home to the London Times and the Tory Government. The tool is gone, and with him the chance of fresh disclosures from his panic-stricken lips. But where can they who used him hope to find a place of refuge from the storm of obloquy about to break upon their heads?

The Master Thief in the Mineral Range.

A baby railroad in Michigan has the questionable honor of graduating the Master Thief of American corporate properties. It was only twelve miles and a half long, but it was a lovely narrow-gauge suckling, and HENRY S. IVES became enamored of it before he was 20. Its name, familiarly shortened, was the Mineral Range. It was the outlet to Superior Lake navigation for the enormous copper product of the Hecia and Calumet and other Michigan mines. It extended from Hancock, on the Portage Bay indentation of Keweenaw Point, to Calumet. It was a lovely little railroad. . A railroad to make the fingers of a thief quiver with larcenous passion. It was so small, so hidden in a wilderness, so unwatched by the spies of the press. And it was a streak of gold mine twelve miles and a half long. It had a cash surplus of 80,000, and for ten years without a break ad paid 10 per cent, dividends and 8 per eant. Interest on its bonds.

Ives thumbed his hornbook of grand larcony while yet an infant, in the language of he law, in the office of a most respectable investment broker, the late CHARLES T. WING. The work he was hired to do was to compile from annual reports the earnings. expenses, and indebtment of the railroads of our country. But whenever Mr. Wing's customers came to make investments, the young student of grand larceny instantly quit the tabulation of statistics and gave his utmost ears and memory to the conversation about bonds. Mr. Wing gradually got the impression that this sharp listening of his clerk to talk that did not concern him, and to business that he had no right to dangerous. The opportunity to get rid of him came soon in an astonishing request from the boy to his master to be taken into copartnership. Mr. Wing turned him into the street. In years of age Ives was then twenty; in matured deviltry he was one bundred. He then confirmed the doctrine of heredity by the fact that his father was Connecticut Internal Revenue detective. Larcenous listening went to the son by hereditary descent.

Putting away the temptation to tell by what tortuous rascalities and malodorous | worth 125. That mockery of a credit was all

copartnerships, in which he tested the future usefulness of STAYNER, WOODRUFF, and Doremus, Ives arrived at a cash capital of \$11,000, we go with him to the Michigan Peninsula in July, 1885. At that time the Mineral Range Railroad Company's authorized capital stock was 4,000 shares, of the par of 100. Of this amount only 1,163 shares had been issued and sold. The company had also issued and sold \$198,900 of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. Shortly previous to this time, the Boston owners of the mineral properties through which the little railroad ran, envious of its prosperity and covetous of its income, combined to build a parallel and rival road from Calumet to Hancock. It was under construction in that month of July.

The Bostonians had given IVES his chance, and he seized it quickly. Ever since he was tumbled out of doors by Mr. Wing he had made a study of the Mineral Range Railroad Company, and knew all about it. Indeed, he had laboriously made his little cash capital by dealing in its 8 per cent, bonds. Arrived at Hancock, he went to the Michigan stockholders and offered to buy their stock. He exaggerated the damage to be worked by the parallel and hostile road. He dwelt on the fact that most of the income of the Mineral Range was derived from the copper mines owned by the projectors of the competing line, who would divert their own freight surely. Panic seized on these frightened shareholders, and Ives got all their stock out of them, on cash or option purchases, at from 25 to 30 cents on the dollar. It was actually worth at the time 140.

The annual meeting for the election of directors of the Mineral Range was held at Hancock on July 14, 1885. Ives appeared at it as the owner of 60 shares standing in his name, and the representative by proxy of 797 shares The entire stock voted at the meeting was 867 shares. The theft was easily accomplished. Ives elected his ticket of eleven directors, all dummies save George H. STAY-NER. HENRY S. IVES. and HENRY S. GILLIG (unsavory since, through the bursting of the American Exchange in London), and CHARLES PHILLIPS (a fugitive from justice in Europe, where he ran from his ruin of the Columbian Bank of Philadelphia). And now the Master Thief developed the tactics to the vengeance of the nation the Unionist by which every American railroad whose stock is accessible may be stolen, which excited the admiration of the rascals who subsequently named him "The Young Napo-LEON of Finance," and which should shock the attention and arouse the resentment of every public prosecutor in the United States.

None of the directors had any interest in the road, beyond single shares necessary to qualify them, save IVES and STAYNER. These two adjourned themselves and five of their dummies as stockholders. Without arising from their chairs, they assembled themselves and dummies as a Board of Directors, and elected STAYNER President of the Mineral Range Company and Ives Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary. Then Ives, by three quick changes of the company's bylaws, legalized the holding of regular and special meetings of the Board in New York, and established there an office for the transaction of the company's business. Soon after, Ives's compliant directors added a new by-law to the code of the little company. providing for an Executive Committee of three, which should for one whole year possess the full powers of the Board, and a majority of the three should have full power over the road and its property, in the intervals of the sessions of the Board; and then the Board elected IVES and STAYNER and

GILLIG to be this Executive Committee. The machinery of robbery and destruction being now complete, the graduated student of grand larceny smilingly bowed his straw directors out of the Board room and walked the floor in passionate possession of the beautiful little railroad he had fallen in love with when an eavesdropping clerk in Mr. Wing's office. His first act as possessor was to obtain recognition, by entrance into the aristocratic family of American railroad managers. This he did by sending a circular letter, as Vice-President of the Mineral Range Railroad Company, to every railroad superintendent in the United States, asking for exchange passes for STAYNER and himself. He sent these letters from New York in a bundle, to before his flight. Men of common sense | be mailed in Mineral Range envelopes from the Hancock Post Office.

It had cost Ives all of his eleven thousand dollars capital to get possession of this Michigan road. He got together on Sept. 4 two-thirds of his Executive Committee STAYNER and himself (GILLIG was in Europe propping up his tumbling American Exchange), and declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the company. This called for \$11,635, which was sent to him from Hancock on demand. He then ordered \$13,000 more of the cash surplus in the treasury to be sent for deposit to the company's fiscal agency in New York. It came, and went straight into the pockets of Ives and STAYNER. The record of the Executive Committee's meeting at which the little treas ury was thus emptied, first betrays the railroad illiteracy of the Master Thief. Abbreviated, it was "the regular dividend on the full paid capital stock of the company was declared, payable on demand to stockholders of same date." Ignorance and hunger of possession explain the omission to state the rate of percentage of this dividend. Still, timid through his sore experience of the

to the general manager at Hancock on the day following its declaration: "I would not give this information to any parties untisext meeting of directors, when the report will be made to them. If it is necessary for Cos and Pappocs t know, caution them not to talk."

honest severity of the world's judgment,

Ives sought to hide this robbery committee

through the form of a dividend. He wrote

Thirteen days after, walking cautiously. to the utter ruin of the fine property, Ivrs, as Treasurer, appointed HENRY S. IVES & Co the fiscal agents of the company in New York with a salary of \$1,000 a year. That insured cocktails and cigars for the robbers for a year of prudent indulgence.

Eight days later, on the 25th of September, the Master Thief gathered his directors to gether at Hancock-how safe the place was in its thousand miles distance from THE Sun's all-seeing and all-knowing reporters !and got his ten per cent. dividend approved, and then put through a resolution authoriz ing the issue of \$450,000 of bonds, of which \$200,000 were to be used in extension of the road, and \$250,000 to be subsequently issued in the "discretion of the President and Treasurer." The \$200,000 issue was made and sold by Ives & Co. at par and over; but they credited the Mineral Range Company with the price of only 80 cents on the dollar A portion of the proceeds of these bonds was know, indicated that he was a rascal and employed in making the proposed extension, about five miles long. The residue went into the pockets of Ives & Co. and never came out. Soon thereafter, in the exercise of the "discretion" reposed in them by themselves, President STAYNER and Treasurer Ives issued the \$250,000 of bonds, sold them with eminent financial ability to them selves for 75 cents on the dollar, and then made the little railroad company financially strong by giving it a "credit" for \$187,500 on the books of the Master Thief and his pals! The bonds at the time were actually

the Mineral Range Company ever got for But all this time the unissued capital stock

of the company kept Ives's mouth watering. The amount of this on Aug. 25, 1885, was 2.720 shares. Between that date and the 14th of December, 1886, every one of these shares was surreptitiously issued by the Master Thief and his copartnership confederate, and sold to innocent investors, or hypothecated for loans for their own use and benefit. Those sold for cash to investors anxiously seeking for the very best of securities, were sold at from 120 to 140. At these high prices, the pledged shares were used also as collateral. The increase of this stock was carefully kept from the business public and wholly concealed from the Hancock office. And to bafile the possible inquiries of intending investors that might reveal the scoundrelism, IVES and STAYNER made out the certificates of the fraudulent issue in the names of clerks, who were induced to endorse them in blank, and thus make them marketable. And from Aug. 25, 1885, to Dec. 14, 1886, verbally and by writing and in print, they assured the world that there were but 1,280 shares of Mineral Range Railroad stock in existence. With Master-Thief cunning, IVES and STAYNER paid the dividends on the fraudulent issue in New York city out of their own money, and took sharp care not to report such payments to the Hancock office. Only the dividends paid by them on the 1,280 shares were there reported. And currently they went through the lying farce of raking and scraping Michigan for some of the matchlessly good stock for investors whom they were anxious to oblige, and for whom they hoped to get it at 140. Their own stock three hundred dollars a share would not buy that! And these favored investors, in every case, after Michigan had been raked and scraped, got accommodated. The Master Thief took from his stolen board what they wanted, and the swindled innocents thought themselves lucky to get a portion of the wonderful property that had not passed nor diminished a dividend in ten years. Wholly unsuspected as well as unknown, within the Mineral Range Company and without it. was this fabrication in Nassau street of large gold values by two conscienceless thieves, with the occasional use of pen, ink, paper, and a corporate seal.

But these thieves had not yet become utterly reckless, nor lost their vision of the Michigan State prison. They thought it prudent to mix up the fraudulent stock Issue with an authorized issue. So STAYNER summoned IVES and STAYNER into an Executive Committee meeting (GILLIG yet dodging around in Europe), and actually voted and put on record on Dec. 16, 1886, a resolution which will forever be the amazement and amusement of American rallroad administration. It was in these words:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mineral Range Railroad Company held in the city of New York on the above date there were present Mesers. George H. Staynen and Henry S. Ivas, being a majority of said committee. In accordance with the authority invested in him by the by laws of the company, the President, Mr. George H. Statyer. increased the capital stock of the company from 1,280 to 4,000 shares, of the par value of \$100 each. The committee then unanimously decided to accept the offer of Hanar S Ives & Co. for the purchase of the entire issue of \$250,000 4 per cent. 50-year gold bonds of this company, the said Ives & Co. agreeing to pay for said bonds 75 per cent, of their face value The said Ivrs & Co. also agreeing to allow to the Mineral Bange Railroad Company on all credit balances it holds with their firm hereafter 3 per cent, per annum interest The meeting then adjourned."

Resolute as was the Master Thief, tough as was STAYNER, neither of them had the cheek to sign this monstrous record. It is unsigned to this day. But immediately after it was made Ives wrote to the manager of the company in Michigan as follows:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee to-day, a quorum beling present, it was resolved by unanimous vote to sell the \$250,000 general mortgage i per cent. bonds, recently issued by the company at the price of 75, which was done, and I understand HERRY S IVES & Co. have credited the company with the proceeds thereof, \$187,500. The President has also, in accordance with the anthority given him by the by-laws of this company. increased the capitalistock from \$128,000 to \$400,000. The additional 2000 shares have been sold at par and the proceeds credited the company on the books of liener S. Ivas & Co., full notification of which you will loubtless receive from them direct.

"For some time past the account of the company has been overdrawn with HERRY S. Ives & Co., and I would suggest curtailing your expenditures for the present. notwithstanding the large credit which the company has; extensive uses for it being in prospect."

The astounding effrontery of the last paragraph can be appreciated from the facts that while he was writing it, the writer was in debt to the company over \$272,000 for stock fraudulently issued, sold, and converted, and that the gates of the State prison of Michigan stood wide open to receive him for the felony of that issue and conversion!

To end a story whose wickedness sickens and wearies us, the Master Thief stole everything the Mineral Range Railroad Company had, or could be made to have; stole every thing with the exception of some overlooked remnants, namely, three shares of stock and eight bonds! He took out of the unfortunate corporation in a little over a year \$838,364. For this immense sum the poor company has nothing to show save a "credit" or IVES & Co.'s books, not worth the ink it was written with, five miles of cheap narrowgauge extension, utter bankruptcy, and a receivership that may endure for years.

Uncompromising and stern should be the dealing with this crime of forcible entry into railroad control through a majority purchase of stock and the gutting of the properties To rob the United States mail is punishable with death. That crime is utterly insigniffcant compared with the robbery of a railroad by its thievish acquirers, through the forms of law. The contents of a stolen mail bag may not be intrinsically worth one dollar. and their loss so small as to be immeasurable. But the crimes IVES and STAYNER commit involve the security of investments in every corporation of the United States.

A Snow Storm in England. The accounts which the London newspa-

pers give of the snow storm there on Sunday, the 10th of this month, remind us that not since the memorable blizzard of the 12th of last March have we had any considerable fall of snow in New York. The complaints made by them as to the stupidity and inaction of the municipal authorities in the emergency, have a very familiar sound to us. The snowfall in England was preceded by high winds, and on Monday morning London itself and the country generally were covered with snow varying in depth from five or six inches in the metropolis to a foot in Grantham and Sleaford. That would have seemed to us a very mild storm, and in town and country it would have caused little or no disturbance and provoked only casual remark. But in England it was so serious an affair that the Saturday Review devotes a leading article to it. Omnibus travel was almost wholly stopped in London, and there were not many cabs out. The trains on nearly all the leading suburban lines kept time, to the great pride of the companies, but where there was a snowfall of a foot in depth traffic was interrupted, and in the cuttings of the Great Western Railway between Devizes and Hungerford the track was only kept open by

Most remarkable of all was the excitement in London over what we should regard as a paitry snow storm. The authorities seem to have exhausted themselves in clearing the

continually running a snow plough

main thoroughfares, leaving the rest of the work to be done by the thaw, which came on Thursday. Meantime, says the Salurday Review, the streets were "horrible to horse and man." "The horrors that vex the pedestrian of our snow-bound streets," it further cries, "are as nothing to those that distress his soul when he considers the traffic." Accordingly the newspapers were filled with letters of complaint and suggestion, and there was more uproar made over the six inches of snow than the blizzard

of a year ago occasioned in New York. The authorities were undoubtedly inert, though the handling of even that small amount of snow in the streets of a great elty is not an easy matter. It implies the immediate employment of large numbers of men; but as they are assisted by private enterprise in clearing sidewalks, the job would not at all disturb the equanimity of our own Street Cleaning Department. Twenty-four hours after such a storm the streets generally would be in good condition for travel. and trouble would only come if a thaw quickly ensued; and that would cause annoyance for a day or two days merely.

But the Saturday Review writes of soslight s snowfall as if it had been a terrible public calamity that had revealed the incompetence of the authorities of London to a shameful extent: "Never before has the state of the streets occupied so constantly men's thought and speech." "Disgraceful alike was the condition of rich neighborhoods and poor." "Some weak and feverish onslaughts with shovel and pick were the few and far-scattered signs of activity to be witnessed." "The main point is to rouse the authorities. If they cannot be aroused by the sights and clamors of the week, they should be compelled."

Apparently we do some things in New York better than they are done in London, and undoubtedly our people are more philosophic under temporary annoyances. We were good natured even during the blizzard. Englishmen take such things too seriously.

The Democracy Is All Right.

In a world of sin, sorrow, and care, it is still not always impossible to say who is who, or what is what. Some things, however, the roughest sense will make plain. Here is a sample from our Mugwumpian contemporary, the Chicago News :

"The Convention has not helped the cause of true tariff reform, but rather has wrought it injury. Prest dent CLEVELARD and the MILLS bill stood for protection, but protection within the bounds of reason. Tariff for revenue only is a very different thing. Those Demo crats who voted for 'the prompt abrogation of all pro-tective features from the tariff' have descried the great body of tariff reformers who voted for President CLEVE LAND last November."

The Convention spoken of is the Convention of the Tariff Reform League, so-called. Let us see how the members of that illustrious organization survive. We shall now furnish a specimen of the remarks of the Hon. HENRY GEORGE, a member of the League, who survived. Mr. HENBY GEORGE is the most salient and resplendent tariff reformer in the universe. We quote from Mr. George's remarks:

"I was at the Chicago Tariff Reform Convention as a delegate from the Free Trade Club. The Convention took the form of an immense mass meeting. There was no roll call of delegates, owing to the presence of so many sympathetic outsiders. We did not once men-tion the subject of single tax in the Convention at the beginning, but found to our delight that nearly every stranger had knowledge and was in favor of the move ment. What we wanted was to get free trade before them, and in committee we succeeded in getting the resolutions drafted that way. Then the music began It was surprising to see the number of tariff reformer who considered that free trade of the kind we wanted would bring dire disaster. Many thought that the idea of doing away with Custom Houses ought not to be seriously considered. They had depended on the influence and help of capitalists and they thought a declaration of our principles would be injurious. One man from the rural district arese and said he did not think the resolutions should be adopted, because there would be an up rising among the farmers. We persevered, however and in the end won a victory." So it seems that certain Free Traders like

the Chicago News are afraid that too much will be done in the way of tariff reform, and that certain reformers like the Chicago News will not have any tariff reform to brag of. Meanwhile the centra and the predominat-

ing mass of the Democratic party will continue to be all right.

It is truly an anomalous circular that we published vesterday with the signature of LELAND STANFORD, the paramount member of the United States Senate from the Golden State of California. It is issued by Senator STANFORD as President of the World's Arbitration League in preparation for a conference to be held by that body in Washington next September, for the purpose of adopting "measures necessary to inaugurate the reign of universal justice and brotherhood."

It appears by the circular that the pur oses of Senator STANFORD's League are of a kind that Dominie Sampson would have described as prodictions. To begin with an attempt is to be made to terminate the troubles growing out of the "non-essential religious differences" of mankind, which "sometimes require the presence of a standing army to prevent serious conflict." We are told that these differences are chiefly owing to the lack of a common understanding between the adherents of the various religions, and the absence of knowledge respecting the true aims of life. It is proposed, therefore, that all religious organizations shall send representatives to the world's conference at Washington in September in the interest of true and practical religion, for the purpose of deliberating as to the meaning of their great common platform, and formulating measures leading to the establishment of all needed reforms that will hasten universal harmony and peace.

Surely this is a project that dwarfs all the political labors of Senator STANFORD in California and Washington.

It does not appear that the representatives invited to the conference are confined to the believers in Christianity or any of its divisions. We infer from the language of the circular that it is Senator STANFORD's desire to bring together at Washington chosen representatives of all the religious systems in the entire world.

Senator STANFORD of California has not been a man of vagaries or one likely to indulge in a wild-goose chase. He is a practical man, a man of business, a man of affairs, an influential politician, a successful manager of large undertakings, trained in Callfornia life.

Yet here we find him taking the lead in the wonderful project which he describes in his circular as President of the World's Arbitration League, a League which proposes to be the arbitrator between the combatants in the various religions of the human race!

Moreover, we learn from his circular that this September conference is not the only thing he has in view. It is but to prepare the way for the "approaching culmination in 1892, when a great convocation of the world's philanthropists shall assemble at Washington on the anniversary of the discovery of America." This is the body that is to offer to every Government the great measures necessary to inaugurate the reign of universal justice and brotherhood.

Let us hope that the Senator will meet with good luck in this business. Some of the representatives of the religions of Asia

and Africa, to say nothing of those of Europe and South America, may find it hard to raise the funds to pay their expenses to Washington, where they are invited to this memorable conference; but the Senator is abundantly able to supply all such deficiencies. Let the great work go on!

Mr. Mills and Mr. Randall.

We now quote for historical purposes a passage from the Congressional Record of May 19, 1888. It is found just at the end of the report of Mr. RANDALL's speech upon the MILLS Tariff bill:

"When the Chairman announced that Mr. Raspall's hour had expired,
"Mr. Brooksaid: I sek that the gentleman from Penn-

"Mr. Blocs said: I are that the gentleman from Fenn-sylvania be permitted to go on.
"Mr. Mills—I mist elect (cries of 'Oh, no!' and 'Withdraw the objection'). I cannot consent to throw back toward the close of the day gentlemen who are yet to speak. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was to

speak at 10 o'clock.

"A Member on the Republican side, to Mr. Mills—We gave Mr. Cox two hours yesterday. Why did you not "Mr. Malls-I appreciate the real of you gentlemen of the Republican party, but it was not a proper thing to do. This time has been divided."

It strikes us, and we think it will strike the country, that Mr. RANDALL's voice has made itself heard in Congress, in spite of the reluctance of the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS to allow his great antagonist to proceed.

That was a feeling and eloquent funeral oration which Senator Indales delivered on Monday upon the late Mr. James Nelson Burnes of Missouri. The argument on the immortality of the soul, though negative and not positive in character, was an impressive composition. The rhetoric was beautiful, though we fancy that if Mr. INCALLS reads it a month hence, he will find here and there a word that he would strike out, and possibly here and there an idea to modify. There was a grave and fitting melody in the concluding phrases; and yet the last sentence, "the murmur of waves that break upon the complaining shore." would have been more satisfactory to the critical car without the adjective, poetle as it was, Mrs. Bandaur.p made use of a similar thought in her immortal poem:

"So fades a summer cloud away, For sinks the gale when storms are e'er; So gently shuts the eye of day, So dies a wave along the shere."

We recall, too, a sermon of the late Dr. LEON-ARD BACON'S of New Haven, which terminated with almost the same refrain. His percration described a tropical island in the South Sea where the gentle surges "melt in murmuring music upon the coral shore."

A worthy family in Vienna named SLATIN were greatly astonished a few weeks ago at recelving a letter of strange appearance, bearing a signature in Arable. It proved to be a communication from that famous person, the Khalifa ABDULLAH, who succeeded the late Mahdl and is now the chieftain of Egypt's rebellious provinces in the Soudan. This is doubtless the Khalifa's first attempt to open correspondence with any one in Europe. The letter was addressed "To all the brothers and sisters of SLATIN." Its tone is kindly, in which respect it is a great Improvement upon the impudent and haughty missives the Khalifa sent a while ago to the Khedive and EMIN Pasha,

The family are informed that their brother. SLATIN Bey, once Governor of the Egyptian province of Fashods, far south of Khartoum. has adopted the religion of MOHAMMED. "He lives with us," the letter says, "honored by our friendship, one of our valued counsellors, perfectly content, and happy in the highest degree. We see in him neither grief nor chagrin. On the contrary, he is in perfect health, we look upon him as our own son, and he is one of the most honored of Mahdists. We desire that one of you come here to see him. In the name of ALLAH, of his Prophet, of his Mahdi, and in our own name we guarantee to one of you and to his possessions perfect safety. If, after he has seen his brother, the visitor wishes to return to his own country, he will be permitted to go in peace. We say this not only to you. brothers of SLATIN, but to any other Austrian who may wish to see him. We promise this in consideration of SLATIN, of his sincere piety, of his faith in Islam, and because he has become one of the most eminent and highly esteemed

of Mahdists." A letter received at the same time from SLATIN himself establishes the authenticity of this remarkable communication. Very contradictory reports of the position of SLATIN at Omdurman have reached Europe during the past year. He was represented at one time as being employed in the most service capacity around the Khalifa's palace, and as running along the streets among the men who clear the port said he enjoyed high consideration and had become a contented and model disciple of Islam. We are not yet informed whether any of the SLATINS will accept this gracious invitation to take a tour in the Soudan.

Mr. RAMSDELL of Buffalo compliments us when he solicits our opinion as to the second best short poem in the English language The best, of course, is the immortal couplet the work of an unrevealed California poet:

"We may be happy yet. You bet!

Leaving out of question this wonderful embodiment in melodious verse of that philosophy of hope and courage which has done more than anything else for the world's progress and happiness, we should say that the next best short poem in the language, and probably the shortest perfect poem ever produced in any language, is by an unnamed author, who published it on a shingle stuck in a snowbank in front of a Broadway shop on the 13th or 14th of last March:

"This bits Knocks bis."

There is not a superfluous word here, and not a word can be added or changed without marring the poem's symmetry. It is Homoric in simplicity and picturesqueness. It states th great essential fact about an unprecedented and ever memorable event, and its successive sibilants strike the ear with the impact of fine and flercely driven sleet.

Mr. W. S. SCARBOROUGH discusses in the Forum "The Future of the Negro," He thinks it probable that the man of color will have to leave the South. And where will be go West, to be sure, where other Americans are turning." Well, this is news! And which of the States or Territories that belong to the West will take in the seven millions of American citizens of African descent? Mr. Scarbon oven's solution is no solution at all.

Judge Trunk's Love for Greek Cinentes. From the Utica Observer.

If a man is known by the books he reads Judge Charles H. Trusk of the Superior Court in New York city, in addition to high rank among our able furiets, has also made good his title to an honorabl place among our lovers of the best classical learning. His passion for the Greek classics is unquenched by the exacting demands of judicial duty. Not satisfied with the previous gift of 500 votumes to the classical librar of Hamilton College, he but recently made a new dona-tion, which includes volumes of great variety and value. One of them is an Aldine edition of Theocritus, published in Venice to 1486, one of the Greek incunabula. It is very beautifully printed, and in typographical elegance is infertion to none of the famous productions of Ædus. The first page of the volume is occupied with a table of contents in Grock and Latin. On the reverse of this leaf is the dedicatory Latin address of Adus to Baptista Guarinus, his former tutor. On the last leaf is this im-print. "Impressum Venetus Characteribus ac Studio Aldii Manuell Romai Cum Gratia, &c. M.COCC XCV.

The Order of the Procession-Chestnut. From the Chicago Herald.

The people are generally in advance of the oliticians. No party platform is ever abreast of their thought but the reformer is in advance, not only o earties and politicians, but of the people. Thank You; We Know It.

From the St. Louis Republi THE NEW YORK SUN IS an able newspaper of

JOHN BULL'S POLICY IN SAMOA. It has Faced Both Ways of Late Years and Cannot be Trusted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- It seems to be assumed that in the approaching conference at Berlin the United States can rely on the support of Great Britain in settling on a plan of government for Samoa. This supposition rests on the fact that the British consular officers at Apia for several years have been found backing up ours against German aggressions there. and that British popular sentiment is manifestly pleased at finding that the name of Bismarck has no terrors whatever for Uncle Sam,

But popular sentiment is not diplomatic ac-tion, and it may turn out that an unpleasant surprise is in store for us in the Samoan conference at Berlin, as in the fishery conference at Washington. England's official course in the Samoan dispute has been marked by a good deal of double dealing. This may be due to the fact that there as here fereign as well as domestic policy is affected by a change of administration. The Queen's speech the other day referred in the usual guarded way to the purpose of England to take part in the Berlin conference, adding, rather noticeably, that this would be a continuation of the Washington conference. But the Washington conferonce revealed that the British representative. to the astonishment of Mr. Bayard, sided with Germany on the main matter involved; and while, of course, Great Britain will have a different representative at Berlin, yet Lord Salisbury's Government is in power now, as in the

summer of 1887, when the Washington confer-

ence was held. What made the duplicity of Great Britain at that time appear the greater was that only two years before she had joined the United States In resisting pretensions of Germany that were much less marked than those of 1887. On the 10th of November, 1884, the Germans forced King Malieton to sign a special convention. which he almost immediately repudiated as being procured by compulsion, and which even Germany has since never treated as binding. Its first article formed a "German-Samoan Council of State," consisting of two Germans, two Samoans, and the German Consul as fifth two Samoans, and the German Consul as fifth member. There were eight articles in all, and they pretty effectually put the islands under Gorman control. The repudiation of the agreement by Mahetoa, when he became free to act intelligently, produced German interference by the landing of an armed party from the Albatross, while the vice-King, Tamasses, suddenly quitted Apia and declared his pretensions to the throne. On this point, Acting Consul Churchward wrote to Earl Granville as follows: Churchward wrote to Earl Granville as follows:
I have lately received several letters written by the
rebel chiefs to various parts of the Island; also have had
forwarded me extracts from other letters ent to induce
the people to join them; in all of them German sympathy is assumed as an inducement to join the new movement, and the people are caised upon to make common
cause with the Germans against Malistoz. There is not
the sightest doubt that the rebels thoroughly hieratly
German, with their movement, that without German
incentive it would never have existed, and that if verman encouragement were discontinued it would fade
away.

But even before that date Earl Granville, as head of the British Foreign Office, had taken ground against the German-Samean convention of Nov. 10, 1884, and on the 18th of February, 1885, had addressed this note to the German Ambassador at London:

ary, 1885, and addressed this note to the German Ambassador at London:

If. M. Pamoassadour, this agreement had been confined to the establishment of a court, and of the procedure to be observed in civil and criminal cases, and
the punishment of ordeness in which German subjects
are concerned, for which alone Article VII. of the German Ireary in 1879 provides, its provisions would not in
the opinion of her Majesty's Government have been
open to criticism; but the creation of a State council,
the appointment of a German officer of the Samoan
Government, and the enrollment of a German baject to
protect the plantations of German subjects appear
to place her Majesty's subjects at a disadvanment from acting prevent this Samoan Government from acting prevent the Samoan Government from acting prevent the Samoan Governwhich in 1880 it was proposed to invest a observative
council, to be composed of one English, one German,
and one United States member. To this arrangement
her Majesty's Government declined to access, on the
ground that if involved too great an interference with
the government of the blands) to allow of its being assumed by the representatives of Great British, Germany, and the United States conjointly.

It will not be possible for her Majesty's Government to
accept a position of less influence and consideration
than 8 given to Germany by the agreement under than
and one Lynd States on the proper of the content of the States on.

And yet, at the Washington conference, Lord

It will not be possible for her Najosty's Government to accept a position of less influence and consideration than is given to Germany by the agreement under discussion.

And yet, at the Washington conference, Lord Sackville supported Germany against the United States in a still more radical assumption of power. Germany there proposed, in substance, to commit the actual centrol of the islands to a person to be appointed for a term of five years "by the power having the prependerating commercial interests there." The appointment to be renewed on the same terms, and the other powers having merely the concurrent privilege of approving or refusing to approve the nominee. This was simply harding ever the Government to the control of Germany. Mr. Bayard proposed, on the other hand, that the administration of the laws should be committed to an executive council, to be composed of the Samoan King and vice-King and three foreigners, of whom one was to be designated by each of the treaty powers, but who were to hold their commissions and receive their compensations from the native Government, so as to be independent of the control and influence of the powers designating them. Mr. Bayard records that this proposal was based upon the recommendation made by the British Commissioner himself, Mr. J. B. Thurston. Yet here was the British Minister at Washington rejecting the recommendation made by the British Commissioner himself, Mr. J. B. Thurston. Yet here was the British Minister at Washington rejecting the recommendation made by the British Commissioner himself, Mr. J. B. Thurston. Yet here was the British Minister at Washington rejecting the recommendation made by the British Commissioner himself of the preposterous plan of Mr. von Alventische still refused to support him, as the former notified Minister Pendieton:

This objection was not supported by the British representative but, in view of the deaire to ditte previously expressed in Great Britan to upheld an actual nature of the preposed was the proper made in the con

The Ministry which gave those instructions remains in power to-day, and its representative said in Parliament only a few weeks ago that Englishmen must not be jealous of Germany if she desired to extend her power in the Pacific, it will not be wise, therefore, to count too much it will not be wise, therefore, to count too much British support of our country in the Berlin conference.

RECRUITED FOR HYPPOLITE No Question About the Conserva's Crew.

Whatever Becomes of the Ship. The attempt to prove that the steamship Conserva was bought and fitted out here as a man-of-war for Hyppolite, leader of the North of Hayti, was continued in Judge Benedict's court in Brooklyn yesterday, several of the crew testifying that Chief Engineer Tinkham had promised them higher pay after reaching Samana, if they would stick by the vessel and enter the service of Hyppolite. Charles Hopkins was to have gene as second engineer of the Conserva. This agreement between him and Mr. Haustedt of Jimones, Haustedt & Co. was handed to Judge Benedict;

I arree to pay to Mrs. Churles Hopkins, at 274 Prospectivence South Brooklyn, the sum of \$100 a month for the time Mr. Hopkins be employed on active service for hypotate, Hayti, if such service be accepted and creed upon by him.

New York, Feb. 14, 1889.

5 South William street.

Nie Yoak, Feb. 14, 1889. • South Whitiam street.
When he had read it the Judge agreed to allow the introduction of further testimony, and Messrs. Haustodt and Elie will be called to the stand to-day. The most interesting witness yesterday was bill Carney, a sea dog, whose testimony ran thus:

for day was fall Carnoy, a sen dog, whose testimony ran thus:

The chief engineer told me, he says, "If you go here you will get the Pacific Mail line wages." If you go here you will get the Pacific Mail line wages, the says, if here is any to being up to my body. In what ship on account of being up to my body, in the chief engineer he says, "If found I would." The chief engineer he says, "Mel, this will be a good job." The chief engineer were into a says, "If found I would." The chief engineer were into a says, "he you will be a good job." The chief engineer was the says, "he you will safe the says and when you get down there." he says, "he you wish to come back, and if you don't have says, "and your wages will be raised to good on the says," and your wages will be raised to good on the says, and your wages will be raised to good on the says, and your wages will be raised to good on the says, and your wages will be raised to good on the says, and your wages will be raised to good on the says. "In waste the chief engineer," work in the says, and you shall say the product of the says. That is the words I told Mr. Tinkham.

It is expected that a decision will be reached. It is expected that a decision will be reached this afternoon.

What Becomes of the Judges' Law Books ; The Commissioner of Public Works asked the Board of Apportionment yesterday for \$14,000 for gen ard seemed to think that it was too early in the year and too soon after the regular estimates Commissioner smith said that he found some things difficult to digite on. Among them were has books for the Judges, which seem to vasish very rapid books for the Judges, which seem to vasish very rapid books for the Judges, which seem to leave the following them to resemble them for identification " maked Mayor Grant responded that Judges of Brint for one had bold him that he had no such direction, and Judge Briwn spoke up to say that the Judges of the City Court did not object.

Jennie-Did you notice what a dreadfully

frayed collar Miss Rizhe had on at the reception to day With \$10,000 a year, ion.
Notice spitefully - But she's no, you know, and probably down t want to lose any chance of scraping an ac

Rationally treat your cold from the start by using Dr. Jayne's Expecterant and you may escape lung troubles not so easily gotten rid of.—adm

IS CURISTIAN SCIENCE A DELUSIO.

A Beeply Philosophical Exposition of T Mysterious Subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I would like to make a correction in regard to the ter published in you paper of the 21st inst. headed "Is Christian Science a Delusion?" The correspondent has failed to recognize the premise on which this new-old thought

rests (and I fall to see how his study of the "faith cures," "miracles," "fortune telling," &c., could be of the least aid to his understanding of Christian Science) and therefore his conclusions are incorrect. To put the statement in a few words, it is this: The First Cause, Supreme Being, Infinite Intelligence, call it by what name you will, is, we are told in the Bible, Omniscient, Omnipotent, and Omnipresent, thus forming the Trin-

ity of all Knowledge, Power, and Ever-abiding Starting with this premise (and no other is logical or scientific), we find that there is but one Creator, that the Creator is not in his creation (for were this true the oneness would be gone). That man spiritual is the expression of spirit, is not spirit, nor ever can be, only the infinite manifestation, and over receiving from the boundless source of love, in proportion as

man can through consciousness recognize this

Man has for so many ages accepted the testimony of the material senses, which science proves to us are absolutely unreliable and false, that we have wandered far from our home and the heritage of our birthright.

Now the author of "Science and Health." the standard work of this century on Christian Science, proves that God cannot divide Himself, Spirit, nor can there ever be a "Potency of Want,"

Science, proves that God cannot divide Himself. Spirit, nor can there ever be a "Potency of Want."

God's creation is perfect, like produces like, and now the point for us to reach is this: Do we see with our mortal eyes the real creation? No; a thousand times no.

One word in regard to miracles. Our claim is this: Christians of this century have yet to learn that, God being all science, His laws are all scientific, and Jesus demonstrated this fact beyond a doubt when He said, in regard to the so-called miracles. These things, and greater shall ye do."

In the early days of the Christian Church healing the sick and preaching the Gospelwent hand in hand, and it was as easy to do the one as the other. What we need now is less creed and more brotherly love and we would regain this long-lest power. But Jesus's disciples and their followers were never told to use drugs.

What we want is to reach a higher spiritual plane. As James Freeman Clarke oncessaid:
We grow only when we become more and more ourselves, our breast selves, that God made us to be."

It is only by such growth that this Faith, with Understanding; shall reveal itself to us and this power of goodness overcome the power of eviltor it is divine, and the unreal shall vanish away, and we shall then knew ourselves to be the sons and daughters of Infinite Principle, without beginning or end.

The netanby sical of nocessity has to be somewhat abstract, for words are powerless to convey the highest meaning of though.

Life, Truth and Love was the Divine Principle, of Jesus, that healed the sick, raised the dead, and east out demons, as He showed in every instance. If we abide in this principle, His words will abide in us, and we shall be truly followers of the great Master. And as we can dery and overcome the world, the flesh, and the devil (the trinity of error, shall we prove our faith by our works.

E. K. Sawyer.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Very few of the housekeepers in town are aware of the extent to which basement door are is fet unlocked or unboited at high by their housemaids. All of the burg-lars and housebreakers in town are not fully aware of the extent to which negligence goes in this business. Many of the policemen who patrol the streets at night never ascertain the facts regarding it. There are many houses the doors of which are properly looked after by careful guardians, but there are far more houses of which this cannot be said. In many cases the head of the family examines the basements and front doors of the dwelling every night before going to bed, but in far more cases there is no such supervision of the household either by the man or wife whose goods it contains. There are some facts on this subject in the possession of detectives at headquarters that would surprise people who have never thought of it, and would lead them to believe that househreakers take advantage of but few of the opportunities that are offered every night in New York. The moral of the whole matter is that where there is not a trusty housemaid in a fertily residence

Supervisor Tom Costigan has an immense St. Bernard dog, which is a great triend of everybody except the man who leaves the newspaper in the morning. There is a slot in the front door through which the paper is dropped, and the dog took kindly to this device until the carrier learned that there was a big dog inside and that any unusual distorbance set him to backing. Thereafter the carrier made a practice of rusting the paper and pushing it up and down in the slot in a manner highly aggravating to the dog's temper. The dog always re-sents these manerayres by violently charging the door and biting the panels. The door is in a hadly damaged condition, and Mr. Costigan will have to change his car-

rier or buy a new door in a very short time. The Rev. Dr. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacie, in talk ing to hacongregation recently of the trias attending an effort to gather children into the Sunday school, said that the ignorance of some of the children was remarkpromptly replied that he was a man in a museum on the Bowery. The child was asked who the strongest man was

"John L. Selfivan," he repited with a quickness only born of conviction.

SUNBEAMS -It is reported from Manchester, Me., that

New York man is about to attempt to raise frogs for the Boston market. -A boat-building firm in Passumkeag, Me, has recently received a large order for canons to be sent to England this spring.

-An indication of the growth of the morphine craze is given by a Portland, Me., manufacturer, who has made and sold 25,000 hypodermic needles

since 1883. The hereditary Grand Falconer of Greatian is the Duke of St. Albans, who receives a salary Britain is the Duke of St. Albans, who receives a salary of \$4,820 a year for holding the title. It's doubtful if he would know a falcon if he saw one.

-A farmer in York county, Me., recently shipped twenty barrels of apples to Liverpool. After freight charges and other expenses were deducted he found his truit had netted him eight cents a bushes. A library is to be established in Parls in

which only books and writings by women are to be ad-mitted. "Carmen Sylva." the poetry writing Queen of Roumants, has accepted the Presidency of the library. -The oldest resident of Easton, Mass., is Aunt Phube Houghton, who has just celebrated her ninety minth birthday. Her health and faculties are well preserved, and she takes much interest in politics and religion, being, as she boasts, a Democrat and a

born Unitarian." -Two six-year-old negro boys near Dawson, Ga., playing with the eighteen months old brother of one of them, shet the little fellow and buried the body in a fence corner. They refuse to tell which fired the shot with the gun they had found in the house. No attempt was made to punish the little murderora

-Athens has a paper called in Greek the Woman's Journal. It is edited by Mine. Califrhoe Par ren attrock woman, who says that "in Greece the rights of women are almost mit, for secondary instruc-tion has not yet been decreed, and we can only ask and work for the moral and intellectual enfranchisement o Greek women.

-George Story of San Francisco is 89 years October Story of Sain Francisco is as years old, and attracts attention on account of his remarkable growth of hair. In 1882 he left Nantucket for California, expecting to return in a year or so. Before leaving he told his friends that he would not cut his hair or shave until he returned. He kept his word, and as he has not been home since his hair now represents a growth of forty years. Notwithstanding his great age, his hair and heard are coal black.

The records of the Association of Collegi-The records of the Association of Collegi-nts Alumna show of the 524 members 11 physicians, a postmatets, 8 authors, 8 librarians, 5 lawyers, 3 artists, 8 printers, 2 each of school principals musicians, elocu-tionists, and private secretaries, and one each of iccur-er, elemist, by jewriter, Government clerk and mer-chant. Others are engaged in cook keeping dairy farm-ing, stock raning, insurance, blology, the drams, and one is the editor of an agricultural paper.

Joseph G. Parkinson of Chicago is said to be the only deaf and dumb lawyer in the country. He is associated with his twin brother, who does not share is associated with his twin brother, who nees not suarchis dissolities. When Mr. Parkinson was 25 years old he was chief examiner in the Parent office at Washington a place he held for all years. In 1879 he resigned and some afterward was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He now ranks as one of the most successful patent lawyers in the country.

-When Pundita Ramabai, the new wellknown Hindon woman landed in England she had just \$150 in her purse. She stayed in London three years studying English and teaching caneerit. In 1886 year-studying anguen and tearning cancern. In some size came here, owing \$2.00 for her own and her child's heard. She lectured 113 times, and made \$3.323 thus paying her debts, she is now in Japan lecturing. At

Yokio, the largest hall in the city has not been large enough to hold the crowds that througed to hear hen in Japan she speaks through an interpreter